

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

Claims 1-50 (Cancelled)

51. (New) Drive wherein mechanically intermittent or continuous power is transmitted from a driving shaft to a driven shaft by means of an endless belt and at least one pulley, wherein mechanic power is transmitted between belt and pulley by means of friction, wherein on said pulley the incoming part and the outgoing part of the belt are axially spaced apart wherein on the said pulley the belt has a contact angle larger than 360 degrees of angle.

52. (New) Drive according to claim 51, provided with means due to which the frictional coefficient between belt and the said pulley is larger in tangential direction than in axial direction.

53. (New) Drive according to claim 51, wherein the said pulley is provided with one or more contact or engagement surfaces for the belt that are movable in a direction comprising an axial directional component of the pulley, wherein the engagement surfaces of the pulley are positioned according to a cylindrical body of revolution that may or may not be interrupted in circumferential direction.

54. (New) Drive according to claim 52, wherein the contact or engagement surfaces are movable in axial direction of the pulley

or are movable according to a direction that is at a small angle α to the pulley shaft, preferably approximately 20 degrees at a maximum and the incoming part of the belt is at an angle of $(90 - \alpha)$ degrees to the movement direction of the contact or engagement surfaces.

55. (New) Drive according to claim 52, wherein -considered in a plane of longitudinal-section of the pulley- the engagement surfaces of the pulley are positioned according to a path that is at an angle, preferably a constant acute angle, to the shaft.

56. (New) Drive according to claim 51, wherein the said pulley is attached to at least one of the driving shaft and the driven shaft

57. (New) Drive according to claim 52, wherein the contact or engagement surfaces consist of parts of the circumferential surface of small wheels, balls or rollers, wherein the pulley rotates about a pulley axis, wherein the small wheels, balls or rollers are capable of rotating about axes of rotation that are perpendicular to the centre line of the pulley shaft.

58. (New) Drive according to claim 52, wherein the contact or engagement surfaces consist of surfaces of movable segments that are able of moving, particularly sliding, axially over the pulley.

59. (New) Drive according to claim 58, wherein the segments are movably connected to each other and move according to an endless path.

60. (New) Drive according to claim 52, wherein the contact or engagement surfaces are convex in a radial plane of cross-section of the pulley.

61. (New) Drive according to claim 51, wherein guidance or control means are present with which the belt can be moved in axial direction over the pulley over a distance of at least the belt width per revolution of the pulley.

62. (New) Drive according to claim 61, wherein the belt is moved axially by a control disk or control ring rotating along with the pulley, which in an embodiment at the outside is capable of moving, particularly tilting, axially with respect to the pulley.

63. (New) Drive according to claim 61, wherein the belt is moved axially by a fixedly positioned control member, extending from the radial outside between adjacent belt parts, for instance in the form of a control disk which does not move axially with respect to the pulley and of which the axis of rotation is situated beyond the axial guides.

64. (New) Drive according to claim 52, wherein the surface parts over which the belt contacts form a part of axial guides distributed over the circumference of the pulley and which are radially movable with respect to the pulley.

65. (New) Drive according to claim 64, wherein the axial guides move in radial slits or grooves of one or two radial disks and also move in spiral-shaped slits or grooves of one or two spiral disks.

66. (New) Drive according to claim 64, wherein the axial guides are disposed on spindles that are radially oriented and are radially moved due to rotation of a central toothed wheel with respect to the pulley, wherein said central toothed wheel rotates the spindles placed radially in the pulley in order to radially move the axial guides.

67. (New) Drive according to claim 66, wherein the pulleys with the spindles are connected to the driven or the driving shaft of the pulley, wherein the axial guides are moved by decelerating the central toothed wheel while the shaft of the pulley is rotating.

68. (New) Drive according to claim 66, wherein the central toothed wheel and the pulley with the spindles rotate such with respect to each other under spring force that the axial guides move in the direction of the largest diameter or the smallest diameter.

69. (New) Drive according to claim 66, wherein the central toothed wheel and the pulley with the spindles can be mechanically coupled to each other with a controllable coupling.

70. (New) Drive according to claim 64, provided with means for altering the pre-tension of the belt during adjusting the transmission ratio.

71. (New) Drive according to claim 51, wherein the belt is provided with bevelled edges situated at the radial outside of the belt.

72. (New) Pulley for a drive provided with a drive belt, which pulley is disposed on a driving shaft or a driven shaft, wherein the pulley is provided with support surfaces for the drive belt, wherein the support surfaces are adjustable in radial distance to the centre line of the pulley.

73. (New) Pulley according to claim 72, wherein the support surfaces are supported via first supports on support surfaces of second supports in the rest of the pulley, wherein the location of the effective support surfaces of the second supports is radially adjustable.

74. (New) Pulley according to claim 73, provided with an adjustment part circulating with the pulley, which adjustment part can temporarily be given a speed deviating from the pulley speed in order to adjust the radial position of the support surfaces.

75. (New) Endless belt for transmitting power from a driving shaft to a driven shaft, wherein the belt has a tensile reinforcement, such as tension cords or the like, wherein the portion of the belt that, considered in cross-section, is situated at the radial inside of the belt has a radial size that at the most equals the radial size of the portion of the belt that is situated at the other side of the tensile reinforcement., wherein the belt is provided with bevelled edges situated at the radial outside of the belt.

76. (New) Vehicle comprising a drive according to claim 51, such as a bicycle.

77. (New) Drive according to claim 57, wherein the balls or rollers are movable connected to each other and move according to an endless path.

78. (New) Drive according to claim 57, wherein the balls or rollers are provided with at least one groove in the outer surface of the balls or rollers that corresponds with a ridge on the axial surface.

79. (New) Drive according to claim 58, wherein the segments are provided with at least one groove in the outer surface of the segment that corresponds with a ridge on the axial surface.

80. (New) Drive according to claim 65, comprising two radial disks and two spiral disks, wherein both the radial and the spiral disks are situated on both sides of the axial guides, wherein the two radial disks are connected to each other or mechanically coupled such that they co-rotate with each other and wherein the axial guides are moved radially due to rotation of the radial disks and the spiral-disks with respect to each other.

81. (New) Drive according to claim 80, wherein the radial disks or the spiral disks are connected to the driven or the driving shaft of the pulley, wherein the axial guides are moved by decelerating the spiral disks or the radial disks while the shaft of the pulley is rotating.

82. (New) Drive according to claim 80, wherein the radial disks and the spiral disks rotate such with respect to each other under spring force that the axial guides move in the direction of the largest diameter or the smallest diameter.

83. (New) Drive according to claim 80, wherein the spiral disks and the radial disks can be mechanically coupled to each other with a controllable coupling.